

MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1905. Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second-DAILY, Per Month DAILY, Per Year SUNDAY, Per Year

DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year 70 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month Postage to foreign countries added Readers who intend to leave town for the summer

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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose,

Maximo Gomez.

In the smaller sphere to which fate confined him, MAXIMO GOMEZ showed the great qualities that place his name. fitly with those of WASHINGTON and BOLIVAR. It was not only in the field that he won the title of the Liberator of Cuba, but especially in the troubled times following the intervention of the United States, when his disinterestedness and statesmanship helped to bring about a settlement.

From the first he gave full faith to the declarations of the United States and trusted to American honor. In spite of opposition he settled as well as he could the dangerous problem of paying and disbanding the revolutionary army. He succeeded in the tangle of political intrigue in pursuing the right course.

Though Santo Domingo holds his birthplace, his life was given to Cuba and intervals of enforced exile. Free Cuba can honor him as her own with better right than Uruguay does GARIRALDI or Americans do LAFAYETTE and STEU-BEN. When time has given her a history and the slanders of selfish politicians are forgotten, the greatness and integrity of MAXIMO GOMEZ will make her proud of her beginnings.

His death at this time will materially affect the political situation in Cuha. ESTRADA PALMA, as a candidate, has good reason to mourn for GOMEZ.

The Special Session.

Had Governor Higgins been able to obtain the resignation of WARREN B. of the Legislature which meets on Wednesday would not have been issued. The Governor did not consider the refusal of the Legislature to redeem his pledges to repeal the tax on savings bank surpluses or the failure of the respondents of Western newspapers tors to Albany again. It is well known that Governor HIGGINS hoped that Justice HOOKER would render a special session unnecessary by resigning voluntarily from the bench. The Goverwhich reads thus:

recommend for consideration."

Upon the Governor rests the whole responsibility of deciding what questions shall be acted upon by the Legislature in its special session. He must decide whether another effort shall be made to pass the eighty cent gas bill; whether, after the contemptuous manner in which his wishes were disregarded last winter, he shall make another effort to have the savings bank tax repealed, and whether amendments to the insurance law shall be adopted. These are a few of the serious questions that Mr. HIGGINS must determine. The situation is difficult for him, and the responsibility is individual and indivisible.

Exempt From Taxation.

In New York there are two Church corporations which together hold landed property of a value of more than twenty million dollars. They are the Collegiate Dutch Reformed Church and the Trinity Church Corporation. Both of these have lately issued "year books," but we find in them no statements of their income from real estate holdings and of its spe-

cific expenditure. The Dutch Collegiate Church, founded in 1628, was the first ecclesiastical organization in New York, and since that time it has had at its head thirty-one ministers, of whom the Rev. Dr. DAVID JAMES BURRELL, pastor of the Collegiate Church at Twenty-ninth street and Fifth avenue, is the last in succession. Besides this central house of worship there are in the corporate Collegiate system six others, and the aggregate number of their communicants is 3,775, out of a total Reformed Dutch Church membership in the city of 22,424, as computed last year by the Federation of Churches. The estimated value of the landed property of the Collegiate corporation is at

The Trinity Corporation's real estate holdings are estimated to be of a value of \$15,000,000. The number of communicants in the various churches and chapels of Trinity parish is given as 7,418, out of a total Episcopal membership in the town of 89,849 in 1904.

The aggregation of so great an amount of preperty in the hands of religious corporations excited much popular misgiving in the past. For example, in an opinion sustaining the title of Trinity Church, delivered in 1847, Vice Chancel-Ior SANFORD said:

" A hearty dislike to clothing any eleemosynary institution with either great power or extensive patronage, and a settled conviction that the possession by a single religious corporation of such overgrown estates as the one in controversy, and the analogous instance of the Collegiate Dutch Church, is pernicious to the cause of Christianity, have disposed me to give an earnest scrutiny to the defense in this case. But the law on these claims is well settled, and it must be sustained in

individuals."

enormous amount of \$216,694,195. Of 420,050 Jewish. The remainder is divarious charitable and educational institutions. The Roman Catholic exmay have The Sun mailed to heave town for the summer may have The Sun mailed to them at the foregoing prices. The address may be changed as is desired. Order through your newsdealer or of The Sun, 170 gle Protestant denomination, though that of the Episcopal Church is only about two million dollars less. The largest Protestant exemptions, together with the number of the communicants of

each church, are:	Ezemp-	Member-
Denominations.	tions.	ship.
Episcopal	\$53,000.450	89.849
Presbyterlan	17,199,300	46,758
Methodist	8.761,300	48,534
Reformed Dutch	7,117,120	22,424
Lutheran	4.041.195	43,433
Congregational	2,632,085	18.644
Baptist	2,565,455	87.448
Unitarian	1.214.500	1.845
Christian Selentist	945,000	not given
Universalist	797.500	98.7
Priends	697,500	1.628
		4

It will be seen from this table that the amount of the tax exemption is not commensurate with the numerical strength of these different denominations. The growth of the Jewish community is indicated by the circumstance that its exemption, \$13,420,050, is greater than that of any Protestant denomination, with the exception of the Episcopal and Presbyterian only. The Roman Catholic exemption, \$55,582,065, is smaller than the Protestant relatively to the numerical strength of the two in the population of was spent on the island, except in long | New York. Finally, the total amount of the tax exemption is equal to about \$54 per head of the population of the town.

The Situation in Manchuria.

There is no modern precedent for the conclusion of an armistice between hostile armies when negotiations for peace are as yet but inchoate, when no protocol has been signed, and when plenipoexpected that the conference at Washand Russia will take place before August, perhaps not until September. Mean- fine of not more than \$500, or by both. while, ever since the fall of Mukden and OYAMA has been making preparations HOOKER from the Supreme Court of for the final envelopment of his Russian the State, the call for the special session antagonist. The execution of his designs seems to be at hand, and we may box turtles. expect to witness one more trial of strength, a trial which this time may prove decisive.

From such unofficial data as the cor-

eighty cent gas measure as matters of are able to supply, the computation has sufficient moment to justify the sum- been made that the number of soldiers moning of the Assemblymen and Sena- now at the disposal of the Japanese and the innumerable varieties of insect Commander-in-Chief falls not much life which prey upon cultivated plants. short of half a million, and exceeds by at least a hundred thousand the force | which this interesting and useful member under Gen. LINIEVITCH. Such numerical of the turtle family has been treated superiority seems indispensable for the otherwise than with kindness while thus nor's measons for cherishing this hope successful prosecution of an enveloping in captivity, and the captivity has never may be found in Section 4 of Article movement. That the movement which been of such a character as to constitute IV. of the State Constitution, a part of has for its focal objective the Russian cruelty. For the Legislature to say that "At extraordinary sessions no subject shall be | gun may be inferred from the despatches | mitted to make pets of these creatures encountered on both the eastern and without effort in observing their habits than through THE SUN. the Japanese have somewhat fallen power over the lower animals. back, which is just the course a great stategist would take if he wished to lure his opponent forward into the net spread Zoological Park, "is our only genuine with Kussia is something more than an expectation of the New York with Japan which will leave you free to assemble troops in European Russia and prove to France and the world that an alliance with Russia is something more than an expectation of the New York to assemble troops in European Russia and prove to France and the world that an alliance with Russia is something more than an expectation.

tategist would take if he wished to lure his opponent forward into the net spread for his opponent forward into the net spread for his discomfiture. At Liaoyang, and again at Mukden, the Russians were deluded with the hope of piercing the enemy's center at the very time when measures had been taken to beat in their wings.

In both of those battles, however, it was impossible for OYAMA to annihilate the opposing force because a means of retreat lay open in the railway running northward to Harbin, which the Russians still controlled. If, instead of placing his headquarters at Kirin, many miles to the east of the line running northward from Mukden, the Russian commander had fixed his center at Harbin, which the Russians to the east of the line running northward to Harbin, which the Russians to the east of the line running northward to Harbin, which the Russians to the east of the line running northward to Harbin, which the Russians to the east of the line running northward to Harbin, which the Russians to the east of the line running northward to Harbin, which the Russians to the east of the line running northward to Harbin, which the Russians to the east of the line running northward to Harbin, which the Russians to the east of the line running northward to Harbin, which the Russians to the east of the line running northward to Harbin, which the Russians to the east of the line running northward to Harbin, which the Russians to the east of the line running northward to Harbin, which the Russians to the east of the line running northward to Harbin, which the Russians to the east of the line running northward to Harbin, which the Russians to the east of the line running northward to Harbin, which the Russians to the east of the line running northward to Harbin, which the Russians to the reptile house collections. The moist valleys of the paths have yelided many fine sill opposite the delication of the analysis of the delication of the analysis of the large northern parks, where they like the ward to an initiation o understood that they are all highly mobile instead of quiescent. On the extreme left of the Japanese lie the conquerors of Port Arthur, the veterans commanded by Gen. Nogi, who is threatening the railway connecting Harbin with Lake Baikal. That is the barrier should defeat prompt him to seek retreat toward the west. Immediately south of Nogi's force is the army under Gen. Oku, which on its right is in touch with the central army led by Gen. Nopzu, who himself is under the immediate orders of the Japanese Commander-in-Chief. On the right of the Japanese center, but stretching south and southeast of Kirin, are arrayed the soldiers fighting at Liaovang and Mukden. On KUROKI's right, and Itself interposed to Vladivostok, is the fifth Japanese

army, moved up from Corea. If these positions are identified by a glance at the map, it will be evident that a junction of the Japanese fifth army with Noor's veterans would completely for possession of the streets of the city envelop LINIEVITCH, and a second catas- is as truly war as anything that is haptrophe like Sedan would be conceivable, pening in Manchuria. Its dead are were it not for the fact that the Russian | as dead as those who went down in the commander possesses a force so much larger than was MacMahon's that he undeveloped on its naval or marine ought to be able, by massing it at a given point, to burst through the circle of his enemies. If beaten, however, under Relatively to the whole amount of such adverse strategic conditions, he

property now held in New York by re- must needs suffer tremendous losses, ligious denominations for ecclesiastical and in the most fortunate event it will and charitable purposes, and therefore be but the fragment of an army that will self with all the comforts of home while exempted from taxation, the twenty or manage to reach Lake Baikal or Vladi- watching it. Unquestionably, the study more millions vested in these two cor- vostok. As regards, indeed, the last porations is small. The aggregate of named haven of refuge, it was reported these exemptions in 1904 is reported by some time ago that a sixth Japanese army the Federation of Churches to be of the | had been got together in Corea, and was | throughout the world. marching in a northeasterly direction this sum \$114,970,250 is Protestant, for the purpose of investing Vladivostok \$55,582,065 Roman Catholic and \$13,- on the land side. If this report is well founded, the fugitive remnant of LINIEvided among outside denominations and VITCH's force, even if it broke through the fifth Japanese army, and if it turned

> eastward, might still be intercepted. There is a European Power which has almost as much at stake as has Russia itself on the outcome of the final battle which seems impending in Manchuria. Should the army under LINIEVITCH by chance be triumphant, France would might go far to reestablish the balance of power in Europe. If, as seems more stirring events in Philadelphia. probable, it should be extinguished as a military factor, French statesmen would recognize that in placing any further reliance on Russian cooperation they would be leaning on a broken reed.

Beware of the Box Turtlet A few years' ago New York distinguished itself among the States of the Union by enacting a law which declared it to be a crime, punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, to throw a crum of bread to an English sparrow. To this law is no longer upon the statute book. The Legislature of 1905, however, box turtles, which is little better.

Chapter 319 of the Session Laws of this year is entitled "An act to amend the Forest, Fish and Game law in relation to the protection of land turtles and wild black bear." It adds to the Forest, Fish and Game law a new section, which | a city of great and growing importance, reads as follows:

" 15a. LAND TURTLES.- Taking, killing or ex posing for sale of all land turties or tortoises, including the box turtle or the wood turtle, is hereby prohibited."

A person who violates this provision is declared to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and in addition thereto is liable to a penalty of \$10. A person convicted of a tentiaries have not even met. It is not crime declared to be a misdemeanor is punishable under the Penal Code by imington of the representatives of Japan | prisonment in a penitentiary or county jail for not more than one year or by a

A prohibition against the killing of land the occupation of Tie Pass, Marshal turtles is all well enough, although the possible punishment seems too severe; but there is absolutely no good reason whatever for prohibiting the taking of

The box turtle has for years been a common pet among children familiar with rural life in the eastern United States. It has been kept as such in country gardens and in city backyards, where it has rendered a valuable service in its daily consumption of snails, slugs We have never known an instance in headquarters at Kirin has already be- boys and girls shall no longer be perreceived at St. Petersburg to the effect | or learn the interesting lessons in natural the western extremities of the Russian | is to impose a needless and inexcusable line, while opposite the Russian center | restriction upon the exercise of human

haled before some zealous magistrate and sent to jail! And all the satisfaction you will get is to be told "It is the law."

The Invitation to Chicago.

Mayor DUNNE of Chicago is anxious to have the Japanese and Russian pleniwhich will be confronted by LINIEVITCH, potentiarles meet in his city. The climate, as described by Mayor DUNNE, is particularly salubrious in August and September, the accommodations for peace envoys are ample and luxurious, and the invitation has the indorsement of a commercial organization whose members control properties in which \$1,000,000,000 is invested.

These, however, are but a few of the arguments put forward to induce the of KUROKI, who bore the brunt of the Mikado and the Czar to settle their differences by proxy in Chicago. Yet the principal argument has not been adbetween Kirin and the railway running vanced in public so far. It is that in Chicago the peace envoys would see daily and with their own eyes all the horrors of war. The contest between the Teamsters' Union on the one hand and mere American citizens on the other Corean Strait. So far, it is true, it is side, but the water front of the city and the adjacent lake may be involved at any time.

War may be studied more easily and

more comfortably in Chicago than in Asia. The observer may surround himof conditions in Chicago would inspire | tude of the people toward Western ideas in the breasts of the envoys a fervent desire for the establishment of peace

Commissioner McApoo is seeking to devise a plan under which the streets may be cleared of unfortunate women, while the same time no respectable woman shall be in danger of interference from the police. The problem is a most difficult one. Perhaps Mr. McApoo can learn something of interest by obtaining the confidence of the professional bondsmen who flourish near the police stations where most of this class of offenders are looked up.

The discussion of a project to divide Pennsylvania so that Pittsburg and Philadelphia feel that its quick return to the Vistula shall be the chief cities in two new States appears to have been discouraged by the

No State has been divided since the admission of West Virginia in 1863, though the terms under which Texas was admitted provide for its subdivision into four States. and there is no constitutional objection

to the subdivision of any other State. The project of subdividing Pennsylvania is not the first of the kind. The plan of separating New York by dividing the metropolitan from the up-State districts had been recommended in a message to the Board of Aldermen by the Mayor more than forty years ago. One objection then found was that topographically there was no natural dividing line. The State's chief river, the the credit of the State be it recorded that | Hudson, could not serve as such; because it runs longitudinally. There are no mountains to form such a boundary division, has passed another, with reference to The Hudson River counties not in the metropolitan district have a closer relation with New York city than with other counties.

The conditions in Pennsylvania are different. The eastern and western parts are separated by the Alleghanies. The proposed new State would have in Pittsburg and the western counties have a population large enough to fulfil Congressional requirements for the admission of a new State. There is, however, no probability that the idea of a western Pennsylvania will be carried into effect.

If GROVER CLEVELAND performs the "stunt" that he has mapped out for himself, he will solve in one he has mapped out for himself, he will solve in one case, at least, the question of "what to do with our ex-Presidents."—Boston Evening Transcript.

The trouble is that there are more insurance companies than GROVER CLEVELANDS.

The news that SARAH BERNHARDT is rewriting LEGOUVE'S roccoo tragedy of "Adrienne Lecouvreur" is the surest indication that the French actress is contemplating a return to this country. For years she has played that drama only in the United States. In Paris it has all but passed out of the repertoire. It is a curiosity of taste that it retains popularity as the means of exhibiting a foreign actress. RACHEL, first of Adriennes, acted the play here with triumph. It served to introduce HELENA MODJESKA to American audiences HORTENSE RHEA played in it first, and Mme. BERNHARDT selected it as the play in which to make her debut here. Now it is old in form and Paris hears it chiefly as a test for those young ladies who want to show their skill in tragedy when the Conservatoire holds its competitions. They still find opportunities in its separate scenes, and this is the best proof that the drama as a whole is worth rejuvenation. Nobody has ever been more expert at that process than

ADVICE TO RUSSIA AND TO JAPAN Proffered by a Somewhat Cynical Wall Street Philosopher.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I know of no better way for a great mind to get great that Japanese detachments have been history which may be acquired almost advice to the attention of Russia and Japan To the Czar:

Stop playing into the hands of Germany, England and Austria, by ending a war that can only bring you further weakness and

WALL STREET, June 16.

The Width of Newspaper Columns.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your edition of June 15 you reprint a short paragraph from the Louisville Evening Post asking attention to the mere question of phrascology. Curiously enough, the important part of the item entirely escapes The width of the newspaper column is important

because on the width of the column largely depends the legibility of the matter. You will agree with me that a series of very long lines of very small type are legible. It is equally true that a series of very short lines of the same type are illegible. When will some-body sufficiently appreciate the importance of legibility to discover the exact length of line which gives the maximum legibility in each size of type?

Is there, or is there not a good reason for the

present average newspaper column width? (Most Juan del Rio, Mexico. Concession granted to the pers are about two inches.) anybody for example, wanted to read the New York Tribune, would he, with its wide columns, find it easier to read than THE Sun? Here is a question which vitally affects every man every day, and yet nobody has taken the trouble to work INGALLS KIMBALL.

A Non-Taxpayer's Pleasure. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: I would like to call the attention of those interested in the Sixty sixth street (west) entrance to Central Park to a number of men that from time to time stir up the earth a little and then rest for several hours.

NEW YORK, June 17.

It is positively funny, if one does not have to pay DUSTY SHORS. NEW YORK, June 19. True to His Name. From the Richmond Missourian

polite men in Bethany. Picked & Loser Knicker-Why did Jones spank his little boy Bocker-The child innocently asked him to play

It is said that Please Wilson is one of the mos

CHINA IS MOVING

The Europeans scattered through inner China are collecting some very significant facts with regard to ne changing attiand their recognition of the necessity of progress and reform. Lieut.-Col. Manifold of the British service, Mr. Burgess of the China Inland Mission and the Rev. Gilbert Reid are consciouous among those who are noting these igns of renovation.

They report that all he way to the western border of China proper the people have been stirred in a remarkable degree by the events of the war. The sympathies of the Chinese are strongly with the Japanese, but they are amazed at the military and naval achievements of their neighbors. They say it is no wonder now that they were themselves leaten in their war with Japan. The efforts of the authorities to prevent any ebulition of excitement on the part of the people have been very marked. The Pekin Government has been very anxious to prevent any occurrence that would be criticized by the Western Powers.

The imperial edict ordering that schools be established in all the larger towns for instruction in Western learning and science is being carried rapidly into effect. In scores of ckies throughout central China and as far west as Szechuan Province large buildings have been secured or are being built for the purposes of these schools. In very few places has the movement yet advanced beyond this point, for there is an almost absolute dearth of teachers qualified to give instruction in Western branches of learning. All the European observers say that Japan will undoubtedly supply the teachers in the schools and the professors in the new colleges. A considerable number of Japanese instructors are already engaged in the work. Some of them were sent by Japan from her military service, before the present war began, and the fact that none of them has been recalled shows the importance that Japan attaches to this educational missionary service in China.

Lieut.-Col. Manifold says that the high military officials of China have come to recognize the fact that under the old policy the country will be left hopelessly behind Japan, with no chance to recover her prestige or to advance in the paths that have made Japan great. They are in favor of reform, and though their ignorance of the West is still great, they are anxious that the people should acquire all the helpful lessons that the Occident has to teach them. Even in Yun Yang Fu, which has always borne a bad reputation for its attitude toward foreigners, a large building has been set aside for the school of foreign learning; and the Taotai of that city, a man of the old conservatism, told Manifold that he had been greatly interested in the pamphlets of Mr. Reid which have been scattered broadcast among the educated class throughout the empire. These pamphlets are full of information about the causes of Western progress and the relations of China to the West.

Such facts as these are convincing evidence of the ferment that is working in every stratum of Chinese society. Szechuan already talks of building its own railroads with capital raised in the province; and a few locomotives built in Chinese shops are now running on the railroads. The coming years bid fair to bring about some astonishing changes, not only in the fabric of the empire itself, but also in the vast opportunities that will be opened for the trade of the Western nations.

The Rhetoric of a Candidate: TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the news despatches published to-day Vice-

President Fairbanks is reported as giving utterance, at lowa City, Ia., to the following sentiment The sublimest courage and the most brilliant statesmanship the world ever saw is depicted in two lives, one the martyred McKinley, dead, the

An interesting example of the exaggerated statement, or better, of the statement exaggerated for effect. The position that Mr. McKinley rightfully occupies among our national martyr heroes requires no such perfervid utterance in its support. Nor

does Mr. Roosevelt's position. The Vice-President needs to read history that of his own country among others-and to restrain his enthusiasm reasonably, if he does not want to make himself, and to a certain extent his subjects, ridiculous.

Harbor and defense improvements at Antwerp, Freight cars and other railroad rolling stock large quantities will be purchased by the Empresa

dei Ferrocarril del Sur of Buenos Ayres. Water works proposals, estimated cost \$416,000. to supply water to Calamaroa, Argentina, are in vited by the Direccion General de Obras de Salu bridad de la Nacion in Buenos Ayres.

Four steam bollers are wanted for the Austrian naval arsenal at Pola, Austria-Hungary. Apply to the War Department at Vienna for specifications. Electric tramway lines are to be constructed by the municipality of Prerau, Austria-Hungary; also by the municipality of Pallanza, Italy. The Banca Cooperativa in Trieste is mancing a new tramway line to run between Riva and Trent,

Drainage pipes are wanted by the municipality of Freudenthal, Sliesia, for its new sewerage sys-tem. Gasometers are to be constructed at Medi-asch, Hungary; also by the municipality of Viaardingen. Netherlands.

Viaduct bids are asked by the Societé Nationale des Chemins de Fer Vicinaux at Brussels, Belgium. The city of Nictheroy, Brazil, will instal electric lighting, and will build two market halls and a

ublic bathing establishment. Rallway materials of various kinds and rallway tickets in large quantities are wanted on bid by the Great Indian Peninsula Rallway Company at its office, 48 Copthall avenue, London, England. Plows, 5.000, will be purchased by the Government of Bulgaria for the various Bulgarian agri-cultural associations.

A floating dock for the largest wissels is to be built by the city of Copenhagen, Denmark.

Motor cars, six of two feet gage, to transport
passengers and baggage, are wanted by the railway department of Cape Colony, British South Two of the cars are to have 25 horse-power

Briquette or pressed coal works are to be erected at Emden by the Rhenish-Westphallan coal trust, and also by the Japanese Navy Department at the Yamaguchi mines

Electric power station bids are wanted by the port and dock boards of Dublin, Ireland. Sanitary fittings, bathing appurtenances and surgical apparatus of American manufacture should be exhibited at the Milan, Italy, International Exposition, to be held next year. Electric power station on a large scale, and dam proposed, utilizing the waters of the Rio de San

Compania Hidro-Electrica. Steel rails to the amount of 1,300 tons and other railroad materials are wanted by Styrelsen's Expeditions-Kontor, in Christiania, Norway Harbor improvements costing \$1,000,000 are the order of the day at Almeria, Spain.

Public Improvements to the extent of \$13.400.000 are decided upon for immediate commencement by the city of Stockholm, Sweden. Electric energy is to be created by the cantons of Schwyz and Zürleh, Switzerland, by the construction of electric works for utilizing the water of the Sihl River.

Public works, including a dry dock, to cost \$1 890,000, are to be undertaken by the city of Malmo A tramway from Eindhoven to Asten, Netherlands. to be built by the Tramway Maatschappij de

Rallway line between Doesborgh and Lobith Netherlands. Company organized. Apply to the municipality of Doesborgh. Steam tramways, two, at Granada, concessioned by the Direccion General de Obras Publicas, at

Electric traction for the tramways at Madrid Spain, owned by the Sociedad Anonima Tranvias. Supply some of all this can be brought our way.

TO IMPROVE JERSEY JUSTICE. Questions for Lawyers Which a State Com-

mission Has Framed. commission appointed by Gov. Stokes of New Jersey to report to the next Legislature a method of improving the judicial system of procedure has sent a circular letter to the members of the bar throughout the State requesting answers to a series of questions suggested by the

proposed change. The commissioners are John W. Griggs, ex-United States Attorney-General and ex-Governor of New Jersey; Franklin Murphy, ex-Governor and the only one of the five not a lawyer; Bennett Van Syckle, ex-Supreme Court Justice; Charles L. Corbin of the firm of Collins & Corbin, and John R. Hardin, Mr. Griggs's former law partner. The questions propounded by the commission are as follows:

1. Are you in favor of an independent court of last resort, and how many judges should this court contain? Should this court be constituted as an Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, the other division of which would be the law division and the Chancery division?

2. Are you in favor of uniting the Supreme Court and the Court of Chancery as one court, with one set of judges, part of whom shall be assigned to the law division, to hear law cases with all the powers now exercised by

assigned to the law division, to hear tax cases with all the powers now exercised by the Supreme Court, and others to the C hancery division, with all the powers now invested in the Court of Chancery; the law procedure and practise being retained susbtantially as it now exists?

The purpose of such change being to prevent unnecessary delay and expense where a suit is commenced on the law side of the court, when it includes a subject of equitable jurisdiction, and vice versa, and to enable the court more readily to transfer the case to the proper jurisdiction to be there conducted in accordance with the appropriate procedure. The question is based upon the assumption that the amendment will be so framed as to practically preserve both the law and equity jurisdiction to be exercised separately with the well understood power and procedure now applicable to each court when the action is exclusively legal or equitable.

3. If such a union of courts is made, in

when the action is exclusively legal or equitable.

3. If such a union of courts is made, in suits where the action or defense requires the exercise of both equitable and legal jurisdiction should the division of the court in which the suit is brought be authorized to decide both legal and equitable questions at the same time?

For example: In an action for damages for a nuisance, should an injunction be allowed in the same action to restrain it? In a suit to enjoin a nuisance, should damages be awarded in the same action, by a jury trial, if demanded?

4. What change do you suggest in the present judicial system?

5. In what respects can procedure be simplified and improved?

6. Should the court of last resort have the same discretion and power in law cases, which it now has in cases of equity, to give the final judgment which the court below should have given?

The commissioners want "brief replies

The commissioners want "brief replies without argument."
The act creating the commission gives it

the power to investigate and report on the following:

How the system of courts can by constitutional amendment and by legislation be better adjusted to the demands of judicial business. What changes in the judicial system can be made with advantage in order to prevent the use of two or more legal proceedings to settle controversies that can be conveniently settled in one; and in order to minize delays due to litigation or objections upon points of procedure not involving the substantive rights of the parties. In what other respects the system of procedure can be made more simple and certain. Whether like defects in similar judicial systems have been successfully remedled by other States and peoples, and if so, by what means.

HARVARD PACT WITH MED. FACS. Proposed Settlement Carried Out-Joy Resigns From College.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 18 .- Dean Hurlbut will announce through the Harvard Crimson to-morrow that the settlement proposed two weeks ago between Harvard College and the Med. Fac. society has been carried out. He will affirm the rumor that has been current about college for several days that Ben Joy, the senior

of members of the Med. Fac, to make off with the bronze tablet which Harvard presented to the theological school at Charlottesville, Va., and which for several days was placed on exhibition at the Phillips Brooks house.

Four men were implicated in the Joy was caused.

Joy was caught by a policeman, after a freshman had given the officers the signal that some one had broken into the Brooks

Many prominent men in college have commended Joy's action very highly, but they feel that the other men who were in the scrape should come forward and take Ten Made Deacons and Six Raised to the the same punishment. It is not at all un-likely that the undergraduates will take some action toward forcing these men to resign from college if they do not follow Joy's example.

It is understood about Cambridge there is more in the agreement between the Dean and the Med. Fac, than has been given out to the public. It is intimated that the society has turned over all its rds and property, as well as a complete list of its members.

INDIAN EDUCATION.

Program of the Meeting of the Department at Asbury Park and Ocean Grove. WASHINGTON, June 18 .- The official program for the meeting of the Department of Indian Education, of the National Educational Association, at Asbury Park and

Ocean Grove, N. J., July 3 to 7, has just

been issued by the Indian Office, The opening session will be held in the Asbury Park Auditorium on Monday morning. July 3, and a number of prominent persons, including several distinguished educators, will make brief addresses.

educators, will make brief addresses, Among these are the following:
Hon. Francis E. Leupp, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia; Dr. J. N. Fitzgerald, president of Ocean Grove Camp Meeting Association; the Hon. Frank L. Ten Broeck, Mayor of Asbury Park; the Hon. John J. Fitzgerald, member of the House Committee on Indian Affairs; the Hon. John D. Benedict, Superintendent of Schools in Indian Territory; intendent of Schools in Indian Territory; Major W. A. Mercer, Seventh Cavalry, Superintendent of Carlisle Indian School, and Miss Estelle Reel, Superintendent of

Indian Schools.

The succeeding sessions of the meeting will be devoted to the reading and discussion of papers on Indian school matters of live interest, round table conferences of Indian workers, &c. Arrangements have been made to enable the teachers, at the close of the institute, to visit points of interest in New York city and vicinity, and especially those which will possess attractions for them in their capacity as Indian educators.

MAKING MANILA A CHIEF PORT. Gen. Corbin Bossing the Scheme to Provide Modern Docking Facilities.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 18 .- Major-Gen. Corbin, now in Manila in command of the division of the Philippines, has accepted from Governor-General Wright the chairmanship of the committee appointed to

manship of the committee appointed to investigate the harbor conditions of Manila and to promote a plan for improvement. In writing to San Francisco friends he says:

"Manila should be the distributing center for the Asiatic coast from Singapore to Manchuria if sufficient encouragement is given to commercial interests. Manila will soon be provided with modern docks for the economical handling of cargo, and it will be the only city along the China coast it will be the only city along the China coast possessing such facilities. "At Shanghai, Hongkong and Singapore

"At Shanghai, Hongkong and Singapore cargoes from large steamers have to be lightered at heavy expense. With new docks at Manila, ships can go alongside and discharge and take on freight with the same facility they can at San Francisco, New York or Liverpool. There should also be bonded warehouses, where merchants could keep goods until ready to reship them to Asiatio ports."

SECOND OF TWIN OWLS DIES. Grief for Lost Mate the Cause, Says Young

Mr. Hillebrand. Bismarck and Von Moltke, the twin screech owls that used to make fun for the patrons of Hillebrand's restaurant, at Pearl and Lafayette streets, will be seen there no more. They had a perch in the window on the Lafayette street side, and they were inseparable, except when they were flying around the café after sunset. They pre served their ornithological traditions by sticking to nocturnal habits, which other owls that patronized the café helped them

observe. The separation of the twins was due to a fondness of one of the human owls for one of the birds. Nobody knows whether it was Bismarck or Von Moltke, because nobody could tell one from the other. They were caught on Memorial Day up on the elder Hillebrand's farm in Orange county, and at first they wanted to live on a diet of milk. Their nocturnal habits and the frequent appearance in the café of foaming schooners of German beer got them into habits that would not be approved by the temperance owls of Orange county. They also developed a fancy for frankfurters, sauerkraut and hasenpfeffer.

Sometimes when the very early in the France.

morning patrons were settling the Franco-German dispute, Bismarck and Von Moltke German dispute, Bisharts and construction would startle everybody by screeches that sounded like "On to Paris," and everybody would thereupon sing "Die Wacht am Rhein" and make an effort to get home. The customer who acquired a fondness The customer who acquired a fondness for Bismarck (or Von Moltke) took him home about a week ago. The next night Bisabout a week ago. The next night Bis-marck (or Von Moltke) refused even to marck (or von mottke) refused even to drown his sorrow in drink, and would not even look at hasenpfeffer. He began to fade, and on Saturday night he died, young Mr. Hillebrand says, of a broken

His perch was draped in mourning yesriis perch was draped in mourning yesterday, and the patrons were discussing the project of putting up a monument to him, but they were deterred by the reflection that they did not know whether he was Bismarck or Von Moltke.

ELK SCARED BY BIG BUFFALO. Antics of Black Diamond Set the Gentle

Animals Next Door All a-Tremble. Black Diamond, the big bison in the Central Park menagerie caused such a fright to the herd of elk that they had to be taken from their old enclosure and put in one further away from the buffaloes. The big bull buffalo and two heifers were shifted several days ago from the small en closure near the monkey house to the large range next to the elk. It took a few days for them to get used to their new quarters, which were separated from the elk paddock by an iron fence.

Then Black Diamond began to cut up He's a giant in size compared to the wapiti, and being in the prime of life possesses great strength. In his old quarters he had no room to exercise and his only amusement was to batter down the side of his shelter house. He has lots of room in his new home and he acted as though he were out on the Western plains.

When he first bellowed the elk looked through the fence at their new neighbor in surprise. They were not accustomed.

in surprise. They were not accustomed to such noise. Then the bison began his capers. He would start on a wild run for he length of the paddock and it looked as though he was going right through the fence. But he would stop in time, whirl about and go back. Sometimes he would paw the earth until the dust flew, shake head and with a loud bellow run toward

The deer seemed to think the devil or some such monster was after them. With a frightened "Houf! houf!" they made a dash for their shelter house and there was agreat scrambling as the herd of eleven tried to squeeze through the door in a bunch. Even after they got into the building they did not recover from their fright. Occasion-ally one would venture out to the corner of the house and take a look at their strange neighbor.

neighbor.

Black Diamond was still enjoying him-

seemed more amused than frightened at Black Diamond's antics.

EPISCOPAL ORDINATIONS.

Priesthood at the Cathedral. The Trinity Episcopal ordinations were held yesterday morning in the crypt of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. Bishen Coadjutor David H. Greer officiated. Al told there were sixteen ordinations, ten being to the diaconate and the remainder to the priesthood. The class was one of the largest ever entering the Episcopal ministry

from this diocese. Dean Wilford L. Robbins of the General Seminary preached the sermon. It follows

lowed immediately upon the entering procession.

Here are the names of those made deacons: R. C. Knox, F. A. Coleman, A. S. Winslow, H. E. Ford, James Bancroft, E. W. Hall, G. D. Hadley, C. McGay, E. F. Töll and M. B. Stewart.

These deacons were advanced to the priesthood: The Revs. Albert R. Parker, assistant in St. George's Church: John A. Wade, a chaplain of the City Mission Sowage, a chaplain of the City Mission Society at work in the Tombs prison; George H. H. Butler, at St. Mary's, Sherwood Park; Alleyne C. Howell, curate in St. John's parish, Yonkers; William A. Braithwaite of Astoria, and Eugene N. Curtis, a curate attached to St. James's parish, Screening for the street and Medicas a violes.

QUALIFIED AS RABBIS. Jewish Theological Seminary Holds Its

Graduating Exercises.

The graduating exercises of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, on Wes 123d street near Broadway, were held yes terday afternoon. Marvin Nathan of Buffalo, a Cornell graduate, and Bernard Ehrenreich of Philadelphia, a graduate of the College of the City of New York, were qualified as rabbis. The degree of D. D. was conferred on the Rey. Bernard Felsenthal of Chicago, the oldest rabbi in this

country.

Dr. Solomon Schechter, president, said in his address to the graduates:

"I have always pleaded for a sound secular education for the Jewish minister. He is to be pitied who neglects Bunyan, Milton and Tennyson. These authors derived their inspiration from a source considered by them inspiration from a source considered by the sacred and sublime. The fact remains, how ever, that the influence of our literature more calculated to reconcile the read with Christianity than to awaken his love

Organizing the Belgian Catholics.

Archbishop Farley has brought the Re-Cyril A. Burrick of Ogdensburg, to this city to organize the Belgian Catholics Father Burrick has already begun his labors and within a few weeks hopes to bring all the Belgians of the upper East Side into one parish

Bishop Greer confirmed thirteen met and nine women in the Chapel of the Good Shepherd on Blackwell's Island yesterday afternoon. Many of them where taken to the chapel in wheel chairs, and none was under fifty years of age.

Rev. Mr. Mackintosh Called to Cedar Grove VERONA, N. J., June 18.-The Cedar Grove Congregational Church has extended call to the Rev. P. D. Mackintosh of New York and he has accepted.